UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, OF BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

RADIANT-HEAT BATH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 558,394, dated April 14, 1896.

Application filed May 31, 1895. Serial No. 551,193. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, of Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Radiant-Heat Bath, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and efficient device to be used as a substitute for Turkish and Russian baths, and constituting an improvement of such known devices in the several respects hereinafter fully pointed out.

I have ascertained by numerous experiments that the employment of my improved devices permits of inducing perspiration at a much lower temperature than it is possible by the use of a Turkish or Russian bath, also that my improved appliances are superior as regards the stimulation of protoplasmic activity and more powerful to promote the action of the skin and the elimination of carbonic acid.

I have devised many apparatuses for applying radiant heat to different parts of the body, or to the whole body, and as an example I have shown, in the accompanying drawings, a cabinet which permits of exposing the entire body of a person to the action of radiant heat, in accordance with my invention.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved bath-cabinet, with parts in section on the line 1 1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan thereof, taken essentially on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional elevation on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

The improved cabinet illustrated in the drawings comprises two main parts—viz., a stationary part or chamber A and a movable sliding table B, which is constructed to carry the person into or out of the cabinet. The chamber A may be given any appropriate shape, it being understood that it is provided at one end with an opening, as at A′, which permits the table B to be moved into and out of the chamber. At the bottom the chamber A is provided with tracks B′, which tracks are continued exteriorly of the chamber, as will be seen best in Fig. 2. The chamber is also provided in its bottom with an opening A^2, which may be covered with a grating C. Said opening serves for ventilation and is normally connected to any suitable device for drawing the air from the chamber, so as to continuously renew it therein.

The chamber A is provided on its inside with a series of lamps D, which, as shown, are incandescent electric lamps, preferably arranged in series of vertically-alining lamps. The electrical connections of the said lamps are not shown; but I prefer to connect therewith a switchboard in such a manner as to enable an attendant to light only part of the lamps or all of them. The said lamps are located on all sides within the chamber, and the chamber is also provided on its walls with reflecting-surfaces A^3, which are composed of mirrors. It will be understood that by these means the light from the lamps is reflected toward the center of the chamber and substantially all the light is utilized, since the light reflected from one mirror is not thrown to the outside of the chamber or to a part of the chamber which might absorb said rays of light; but if any light reflected from the mirrors should not directly reach the person who is upon the table B, said light will strike a mirror on the opposite side of the chamber, and thus, by repeated reflection, be directed again toward the center of the chamber.

The table B is constructed to run upon rollers F, which engage the tracks B′, and is provided with a handle B^2, which permits of readily sliding it into or out of the chamber A. The table is provided with a glass top G, and beneath the said glass top are located a series of electric lamps D′, and mirrors are provided beneath and back of the lamps, so as to throw their light up through the glass top on the body of the person who is lying thereon. The electrical connections are preferably made in such a manner that the lamps D′ will be lighted automatically when the table reaches its final position within the chamber A, and for this purpose contact devices, as indicated at H, may be employed within the chamber A in a manner that will be readily understood by any electrician.

In order to prevent the escape of heat from